

THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

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SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1901.

COMMISSIONER EVANS.

Commissioner Evans, in his statement to the public purporting to be a reply to the charges made against him by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, concludes with the following astonishing statement:

"I beg to call attention to the fact that the disbursements through this Bureau, and the numerous agencies since I came here, have amounted to \$600,000,000 or more. There have been no defalcations, no misapplication or misappropriation of public funds. There have been no bounties and no charge of squandering public funds. There has been no selling of appointments or promotions. Can more be asked? Effort has been made to do justice to all."

Why should Commissioner Evans claim credit for the fact that the public funds have been honestly disbursed? He has no more to do, and is no more responsible for the disbursement of public funds than any employee under him. No bounty land scandals. It is rather late in the day to claim credit for that fact.

There is not another public official under the Government who would claim credit for not selling appointments and promotions. We are asked to infer, from the way in which he states the fact, that selling appointments and promotions was an everyday occurrence and that he was the only Bureau officer in Washington who was not engaged in this nefarious business.

"He doth protest too much," for while he has not sold promotions, he has done what is tantamount to the same thing; he has permitted the clique that runs his Bureau to distribute promotions to their friends and favorites, and whether the clique received valuable considerations is another story.

It is an undeniable fact that merit has never been considered a factor in determining promotions.

"It seems a story from the world of spirits, when anyone obtains that which he wants, or any merits that which he obtained"—under Evans.

His claim that there was no misappropriation of public funds is absolutely false. The \$5,000,000 which he has turned back to the Treasury was a clear and direct misappropriation of money appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the old veterans, who had offered their lives for the perpetuation of the Union. It is evident now to the most casual observer that he was appointed Commissioner of Pensions with the understanding that he would return \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 to the Treasury. To do this he adopted two detestable policies, viz:

1. To cut down the ratings of disabilities and reject every claim that he possibly could without too flagrant a violation of law and usage.
2. To promote the inefficient and worthless and reduce the efficient and worthy.

By the first method he cut down the appropriation directly, and by the second method he reduced indirectly by demoralizing the working force and thus retarding the work of the Bureau.

We propose to prove in future issues of The Globe—

1. That Evans has administered the Pension Office with the view of gratifying the plutocrats of this country, who, while rapidly absorbing the wealth produced by the people, begrudgingly pay their share for the support of the Government, and bitterly complain that the pittance that is paid to the men who preserved the nation is too large.
2. That he has contemptuously ignored some, and has failed to execute other laws enacted by Congress.
3. That he has ignored the civil service law and appointed men to office who have not been certified by the Civil Service Commission.
4. That he has demoralized every division by rewarding spies and informers, promoting the inefficient and immoral, and unjustly discriminating against the efficient and high-minded.

Without malice toward Commissioner Evans, we have quietly conducted an investigation, which, while far from being complete, has disclosed a condition of affairs existing in his Bureau that it seems almost incredible, we would not believe many statements until supplied with incontestable proofs.

Employees driven to suicide, premature deaths by drink, a system of petty tyranny and espionage that brings a

blush of shame to every American citizen who has knowledge of it. "I have given," says Commissioner Evans, "four years of the best efforts of my life toward having this Government get control of its pensioning system, and I am proud of the result."

By the way, has not the Government always had control of its pensioning systems. If not, who had?

As to four years of the best efforts, he has been well paid for them. Let him compare them with the four years of the best efforts of the boys in the trenches, whose pensions he would stop if he could.

If he is proud of the fact that drunkenness, lying, spying, deception, and all forms of immorality has increased during his administration, let no one envy him.

"IT" IS HERE.

"It" has returned from London where "It" has been to arrange "It's" amusements for the American public for the coming fall and winter.

"It" is the only manager empowered to do this sort of thing. "It" has a brother who is also in the business, backed by a Catholic pill manufacturer, who, for a long time paid him a fat salary to look, learn and be learned. But "It" is the acknowledged executive head of the syndicate that has undertaken to entertain the great American theater-goer and to make him pay liberally for his fun.

"It" and "It's" brother have arranged to provide the American public with the necessary string of attractions for 191-2, and to judge from their printed gush, they are elated by their prospects.

"It" said by cable some time ago that "It" had engaged Sarah Bernhardt to play Romeo to Maude Adams Juliet, which statement Madam Bernhardt promptly pronounced false and absurd.

Now "It" appears to ignore this denial, and proceeds to affirm the original proposition, through the easily-opened columns of the New York press. Perhaps by the time that this memorandum of events is published the French Madame will have cabled to the American press that "It" is off "It's" nut again, or something to that effect.

On the other hand, perhaps Madame B. has been prevailed upon to try her luck here once more, having been guaranteed a sumptuous certainty to make a monkey of the English poet's ideal lover. If so, the enterprising mountebanker must have decided to his own satisfaction that the great American public to whom he caters is an educated and blindly obedient to his bidding.

A female Romeo is an altogether repugnant proposition, offensively suggestive and indecent, and it is taxing credulity to believe that an artist of the brainy class to which Madame Bernhardt belongs would enter into a scheme to disgrace one of Shakespeare's most beautiful characters, and, at the same time, make a cheap guy of herself to gratify the financial hunger of the Fagins who infest the Temple of Art.

The suggestion, when made a few weeks ago, excited the ridicule of about all the dramatic critics of standing throughout the country. Perhaps the mighty "It" has not learned this, or else so gloriously conceited that "It" proposes to disarm criticism when opposed to "It's" interests.

If Madam Bernhardt values her reputation she will stick to her first determination and advise "It" to cast Edna May or May Irwin for the part of Romeo. If a satisfactory male impersonation can not be hired by the syndicate.

A New York paper says that Commissioner Evans is so busy that he eats his luncheon in his room. This is thinkable when we consider the incompetency, favoritism and injustice that prevails throughout his Bureau.

THE SOLDIERS' MONEY HURTS.

The Ohio ex-soldiers will please note the fact, when they come to vote this fall, that the Pension Department of the Government is the only Department having a surplus to turn into the Treasury. Every Department of the Government used up its appropriation except Mr. Evans' Pension Bureau. Well, what of it? Why, simply this, fellow humbugged, the money Mr. Evans pays out hurts Wall Street, for it decentralizes wealth and helps to prevent its consolidation in the hands of a few. See! No; well, then, the money paid pensioners, their widows and orphans penetrates every nook and hamlet in the United States, and is put in immediate circulation and over an enormous extent of territory. This hurts Wall Street; it makes money cheap. Russell Sage et al. can not sell their money for a big premium until they tighten the market again. And by that time, almost another pension day rolls around. Now, do the old soldiers see the importance to Wall Street and Mark Hanna of decreasing the aggregate output of money, and why Mr. McKinley, the obedient servant of Wall Street, Hanna & Co., Trusts, etc., tells Mr. Evans to "go slow!" Every dollar saved by Mr. Evans is that much taken out of circulation among the people and locked up in the Treasury vaults, where it can not hurt Wall Street. Mr. Evans saved \$3,000,000 last year and \$5,000,000 this year; a total of \$8,000,000 out of the soldiers' money, which they, and their widows, and their orphans ought to have had. And not another Department of the Government saved a penny. They didn't have to save; the people who build warships and the Government

contractors et al. stand in with Wall Street, in this way; the money they receive is confined to a few people and a few localities. It is the soldiers' money that hurts. See it now, fellow humbugged, old G. O. P. vets? We guess so.

SCHLEY ACTS.

We would not for a moment presume to dispute the Post's claim of being chiefly instrumental in inducing Admiral Schley to demand a court of inquiry. The Post did splendid work in this respect, and merits the commendation of all for the manner in which it has handled the Naval clique, editorially and locally. But, pardon our presumption, it somehow strikes us that away back, as far as Sunday morning last, The Globe editorially admonished Admiral Schley that he must "fish or cut bait." And the Admiral read the editorial, too, as he knows The Globe is a staunch admirer of the "Victor of Santiago."

It was Tuesday, if our memory serves us right, that the Post cleared its decks for action, and in more graceful phraseology followed The Globe's lead. We voiced public sentiment when we admonished the Admiral that not only the general public but his friends were becoming "disgusted at his supineness," and that he must "fish or cut bait." We all rejoice that the court is composed of material which insures honorable treatment to both Sampson and Schley, and that a correct conclusion will be arrived at by its members. It is possible that Admiral Schley committed an error of judgment as charged by Sampson, but the officer or historian lieth in his throat who accuses this gallant and fearless sailor of cowardice. He won a brilliant victory and added new lustre to the historic record of the American Navy when Sampson committed his error of judgment. Neither man is a coward, and he utters a palpable falsehood who applies such an epithet to an American admiral, whether his name is Sampson or Schley. The American Navy never budged a coward from the hour its flag saluted the sea, the crest of which it has ridden triumphant to the present hour. The American Navy has a record of which the country is justly proud. It is most brilliant, and is unequalled by any navy in the world, not excepting the English, against which it fought in '76 and 1812 with such gallantry and success as to win the admiration of the world. It would be impossible in such a navy for an officer to show weakness or lack of the American sea fighting spirit, and we are satisfied that neither Sampson nor Schley are chargeable with such.

The ruffian historian, Maclay, who stigmatized a brave and gallant American admiral as a coward, ought to be exhibited to the execrations of the public in every city in the country and flogged through the fleet for his attempt on the honor of this gallant and victorious sailor—Winfield Scott Schley. This punishment would be an object lesson to foreign nations as to the high estimate we place upon the courage and honor of our Navy. Maclay is a disgrace to the country of his birth, if, indeed, he is an American.

The Globe does not make this charge. It has no means of knowing whether it is true or false, but the Secretary of the Treasury does know. He owes it to the Administration, of which he is a part, to President McKinley, who has honored him with high office, to the public, who must pay the bounty bestowed on pets by such astounding mal-conduct, to sternly deny it, if not true, or give the facts and let it be known why it is done, if true.

Transactions of Secretary Gage and the National City Bank, exceedingly more odorous, have already been aired. The custom house scandal has been ventilated more than once, and charges made in connection therewith tacitly admitted.

Now comes one more serious than all the rest. That a fiscal agent, not connected with the Government in any official capacity, has a semi-official position conferred upon him to enable a favorite of the Secretary of the Treasury to have an advantage over other banking institutions of the country.

For very shame's sake, the truth ought to be told. If such a charge has no element of truth in it, the Secretary can well afford to unlock his lips. To keep them sealed gives license to put any sort of construction on his silence, and intelligent persons will not be slow to place a construction uncomplimentary to that officer.

"A ten-round 'go' between Mark Hanna and Tom L. Johnson would be an interesting event, but the wise person would place his money on Mark. He doesn't do so much preliminary talking."—The Washington Post.

The wise person who placed his money on Mark in the "goes" between Mark and Tom L. for control of the Cleveland street car lines and the mayoralty prize, must have felt more like a cheap guy than a wise person. The event would, no doubt, be interesting, but you may rest assured that Tom L.'s preliminary talking would give Mark no advantage. No one knows this better than Mark.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, has been officially expelled from the Democratic party by the State executive committee, in vote standing 25 to 5. This ends McLaurin's usefulness as a traitor. McKinley and Hanna can no longer use him as a tool in the Democratic party. He will now be appointed on some one of McKinley's numerous commissions.

The Post gives two columns of space to one of King Edward's subjects to demonstrate the absolute necessity of England and America becoming a joint monarchy, with an English king. Anything calculated to disparage the work of the founders of this republic and distort the eternal verities enunciated in the Declaration of Independence is bound to receive a generous welcome and an unequal approval, not, indeed, by the Post, but by some other Washington newspapers.

Ex-Secretary Vanderlip is flooding the patent inside papers of Illinois and other Western States with his "wood cuts" and autobiography. He is a great and a handsome man, according to the letter press and illustrations furnished.

Can it be that the Reign of Prosperity is over?

a "big pull" with the Secretary of the Treasury, for without the backing and personal friendship of Mr. Gage, Vanderlip would not be worth 30 cents to any financial institution of respectable standing, as every unprejudiced man who knows Vanderlip will testify.

We now come to a charge that has been made by the Mirror, of this city. If the charge has any foundation of truth, it deserves serious and thoughtful consideration. It is to the effect that the office of fifth vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, a pet bank of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been expressly created for Mr. Vanderlip. This is corroborated by what has been authoritatively told by Vanderlip's friends. Here is the serious part, as charged by the Mirror, that the place was created for the express purpose of making the man Vanderlip a go-between, between the bank and the Treasury Department.

Can such a charge have any foundation in fact? It almost takes one's breath away to contemplate it. It is a grave charge, and one which should not be passed lightly over. If not true, there should be a prompt and swift denial by Mr. Gage, his late Assistant, and the officers of the bank. It should not only be prompt and swift, but accompanied by such proofs as would carry conviction to the most incredulous. It should be such a denial, and come in such form as would satisfy the most unreasonable critic of the Secretary.

If, unfortunately for the good name of the persons concerned, it should be true, then the Secretary of the Treasury should be impeached and driven from his high position. These words are severe, but not more so than warranted, if there is any foundation for the charge made. It can not now be whistled down the wind. It can not be pooh poohed and ignored because made by an unfriendly periodical.

What does it mean? What is the meaning of the words making it? It means, plainly speaking, that Frank A. Vanderlip, by virtue of his position as vice-president of the National City Bank and his office of go-between, has certain privileges allowed him which are denied to officers of every other national bank in the United States.

We frankly confess we don't know what those privileges are, but they must be valuable else the bank would not pay \$30,000 per year for them, if, indeed, the Mirror is correct.

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THE GREAT SHOW

Buffalo Attracting tens of Thousands of Visitors.

INTERESTING BUDGET THIS WEEK

The Firemen, the Elks, the White Ribboners the Wheelmen, and other Societies and Organizations which will Attend on the Days Named—No Description Can do the Great Exposition Justice.

By Rosalie Goulding.

Buffalo, July 22, 1901. In my former letter I have endeavored to give detailed accounts of certain features and individual exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition which appealed to me, and which I thought would interest my readers. In this letter I shall give some practical information and directions with a view to relieving those who contemplate visiting the Exposition, from much delay and possible useless expense.

First, let me say that the Exposition is now entirely finished. All exhibits are in place, and the Fair is complete in every detail, and everything runs smoothly.

Its iridescent beauties and comprehensive exhibits are viewed, enjoyed and praised by great throngs of visitors daily.

There are accommodations in Buffalo and its suburbs for all who may visit the Exposition.

The rates at the hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and private houses for lodging and meals are reasonable.

These statements are made on the authority of the Exposition officials, with a view of countering as far as possible false and misleading reports which have gained currency in certain localities.

Hundreds of thousands of fair-minded, appreciative people have visited the Exposition, and returned to their homes delighted with the show and their accommodations. Their words of commendation will go far toward correcting the evil.

No other exposition has offered so many fine attractions. Never before has human interest been so graciously catered to. The illumination is the grandest and most inspiring spectacle ever produced by the genius of man. Bathed in incandescent radiance, the Rainbow City possesses a beauty exceeding that of fairyland, a loveliness beyond expression.

By day the scene is one never to be forgotten. Unequal is the most facile name for an adequate description of the magnificent architecture, the beautiful coloring of the palaces, grand sculpture, cooling fountains, smiling lakes, wealth of flora, waving foliage and grass-covered glades, delightful vistas, and rising high above all else—its plumed and jeweled, low-lying clouds—a tower of graceful proportions and amazing splendor, upon and about which the newest and grandest ideas of genius are fittingly explicated.

Passing from the enchanted courts into the splendid palaces, one reads in the comprehensive exhibits the story of development and progress in the New World during the nineteenth century, vast discovery, grandiose invention, marvelous advancement, which constitute an example never before furnished in the revolution of time.

Buffalo is amply prepared to accommodate all who may come to the Exposition. The rates are reasonable. The reports that the hotels are charging \$5 and \$10 a day for single rooms is utterly false and extremely absurd. These charges are for magnificent suites with extraordinary conveniences at one or two hotels. There are scores of good hotels where the charges for rooms are \$1 to \$2 per day. At the mammoth hotels near the Exposition the charge for lodging, breakfast and evening dinner is but \$2.50 and \$2 a day. The charges at down town hotels are as reasonable.

There are upwards of 200 hotels in Buffalo, with accommodations for 45,000 people. There are 650 boarding houses, with accommodations for 18,500. More than 10,000 households have opened their homes and will provide accommodations for more than 100,000. The rates are 50 cents to \$2 per day.

In a majority of the boarding houses and at many private homes lodging and breakfast are to be had for \$1.

To sum up the situation, Buffalo and its environs are capable of accommodating nearly a quarter of a million visitors in a comfortable manner and at reasonable rates.

It is well, when convenient, for the intending visitor to make arrangements for accommodations in advance. The Pan-American Official Bureau of Information, 213 Elliott Square, Buffalo, will furnish all necessary information, including lists of places where lodgings may be engaged, with prices, and a list of reliable rooming agencies and fraternal orders information bureau.

There are plenty of restaurants where good service is given at reasonable prices. There are places on the Midway where a good lunch can be had for 20 cents, and a satisfactory dinner for 35 cents.

Admission to all the exhibits buildings of the Exposition is free. In this group are included the great Government, Machinery and Transportation, Manufacturers and Liberal Arts, Electricity, Fine Arts, Horticulture, Mines, Graphic Arts, Ordnance, Agriculture and Heavy Railway Exhibits Buildings, in which the visitor might spend with profit his several days. The great Stadium, in which sports are held daily, is also free.

Nowhere before have so many magnificent attractions been offered for the sum of 50 cents for adults, and 25 cents for children, as at the Pan-American Exposition. There are daily concerts by the best bands on the Western Hemisphere, organ recitals by the leading organists of the United States, and drills by United States Marines, U. S. Heavy Artillery, U. S. Life Saving Corps, and U. S. Hospital Corps. There are grand displays of fireworks on special days.

The 22d annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen, which will be held in Buffalo during the week beginning August 12th, is attracting more widespread attention than has been given to any previous meet held within the last decade. The enthusiasm of the old members of the League is making itself felt in all sections of the country, and many new names are being added to swell the list of loyal wheelmen who have pulled together for so many years in the interest of better roads and the rights and privileges of wheelmen on the highways and railways of the country. Those

wheelmen are coming to Buffalo by the thousands, and use people of the city as well as the local wheelmen are at work planning for their comfort and accommodation.

Cyclists who do not find it convenient or desirable to tour to Buffalo should not fail to bring their wheels with them.

Firemen all over the country are looking forward to Firemen's Week, beginning August 19th, as the Pan-American Exposition, with the brightest anticipation of a right good time.

There will be more firemen assembled at the Exposition during that week than ever were gathered in one spot before in the history of this country. In the great throng will be exempt, volunteers and paid firemen from all parts of Canada and the United States.

The fifth annual convention of the National Firemen's Association of the United States will be held at Buffalo from August 22 to 24, and the New York State Firemen's Association will hold its annual convention in the same place on August 24 and 25.

A firemen's tournament will be held in the magnificent Stadium of the Exposition on the 23d and 24d, and an extraordinary programme of events in which firemen are to participate exclusively has been arranged by the Exposition committee of sports in conjunction with the Buffalo Volunteer Firemen's Association.

The Buffalo committee having the matter of reception, entertainment, etc., in charge, are in receipt of communications from the secretaries of hundreds of organizations from different parts of the country stating that their companies are coming from 50 to 300 strong.

The visitors will be in uniform, and many of them will bring equipment. The best drilled companies in the United States will be present and will compete for prizes in the Stadium. No better place for a firemen's tournament could be provided than this grand structure within the Exposition grounds. It has a quarter-mile running track and an expansive field, large enough to accommodate all the events desirable. The seating capacity is 12,000.

There are about 375,000 firemen in this country, and a fair representation of this number at Buffalo means a tremendous crowd. A feature of the week will be a mammoth parade in which more than two hundred firemen's associations will be in line.

The Buffalo Volunteer Firemen's Association has appointed committees to take complete charge of the arrangements, both for the convention and the visitors to the Exposition. A fine entertainment programme has been arranged. The association committee is as follows: Fire Commissioner William Parsons, Casper J. Drescher, Louis Doney, Fred W. Haas, Jacob Shoemaker, George Smith, Jacob L. Jensen, Andrew Driskell and ex-Senator Matt Endres.

An honorary citizens committee has been appointed as follows: His Honor Mayor Conrad Dilworth, Fire Commissioner John E. Malone, William S. Grattan, Fire Chief Bernard J. McConnell, Assistant Chief Edward P. Murphy, Battalion Chiefs Michael Brunner, George P. Heppel, John B. Armstrong, Jacob Heneker, John B. Murphy, Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners John Weiss, Police Commissioners Charles A. Kupp and John H. Cooper, Councilman Harry C. Steel, Alderman John J. Kennedy, James J. Finkbeiner, George Schneider, Hiram E. Beyer, James A. Taggart, trustees of the State Firemen's Home; E. G. S. Miller, Hon. John R. Hazel, John A. Weyand, Hon. Robert C. Tilton, Harry Hamilton, William Simon, Hon. Henry W. Brendel, Col. John L. Swartz, Hon. Jacob Stern, Hon. Charles G. Pankow, Edward Beck, Hon. Simon Seibert, Philip J. Schaefer, George Dittler, George C. Hatcher, John Heneker, Julius Binz, Conrad Hammer, Henry P. Burdick, John A. Miller, William Kreiner, Fred W. M. Heerwagen, Frank Malschoss, Charles J. Schneibach, Augustus F. Schult, T. J. Mahoney, Adam Boeckel.

The visiting firemen are assured a royal welcome and splendid entertainment in the Pan-American City. At the Exposition they will find one of the best fire departments in the country and exhibits of all the latest things in fire-fighting machinery.

The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will be very much in evidence at the Pan-American Exposition on July 31st, which has been designated as Elks' Day. In making arrangements for the occasion the various committees have met with success, and members of the Order say a conservative estimate of the number of Elks who will come is 20,000. In accordance with the arrangements, the Elks will assemble in the Temple of Music at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 31. The address of welcome will be made by the Hon. Rowland B. Mahony, Director-General Buchanan of the Exposition, who is a prominent member of the Sioux City Lodge, will talk to the fraternity. He will be followed by Charles E. Pickett, who is a candidate for Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order. The speaking will close with an address by Jerome B. Fisher, of Jamestown, retired Grand Exalted Ruler. In the afternoon at 5 o'clock the grand officers and distinguished guests will be taken in charge by the concessionaires, who are nearly all members of the Order, and shown through the Midway. There will be special shows for the Elks in the Midway place. Later there will be fireworks, including special features for the Society. The most noteworthy will be an illumination in the form of various emblems of the organization. The day will terminate in a grand banquet.

Wednesday, July 31st, has been chosen for a W. C. T. U. Congress in Buffalo. The National President and Vice-President will be there and other first-class speakers. There will be papers and addresses during the forenoon and afternoon, followed by discussions, and a platform meeting in the evening. Other National temperance societies are to hold conferences or congresses the same week, so that it will be a good time for white ribboners to visit the Exposition.

The Chilean Government has lately appointed Navy Captains Don Luis Pomar, Don Emilio J. Garin, and First Lieutenant Don Luis A. Oyarzun, to visit the United States and Europe to study the improvement of naval matters and in all allied professions. They are especially ordered in their commissions to remain in Buffalo during the course of the Exposition, and report on whatever they may find of interest.

The annual meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held at Buffalo from August 5th to August 10th. Several hundred members are expected to be in attendance. The Society was organized in Cincinnati in 1886. Its object is the advancement of floriculture. Two years ago its title was lengthened to "Ornamental Horticulturists," so that it has taken in park superintendents, private gardeners, and others interested in horticulture.

The Mexican building at the Pan-American Exposition is one of the most interesting souvenirs of the times of the Aztecs. Conspicuously displayed here is an oil painting on King Moctezuma surrounded by his courtiers. The figures and the landscape are of especial interest to those who have an interest in the great republic to the south of us. Here are displayed specimens of beautiful laces woven from the fibrous of the cactus, cloth of exquisite texture made from the cotton grown in Mexico and from the fibre of the cactus and other plants. The Mexican drawn work is also shown in great profusion. There are superb specimens of Mexican onyx, pearls and opals.

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STORY OF CROOK'S SWORD

As Related To The Globe by General Floyd King, of Louisiana.

"Did you ever hear the true story of the capture of Crook's sword, and how it was returned to him many years after the close of the war?" said Gen. Floyd King, of Louisiana, to a Globe man. I will give it to you as it happened in 1891. I was attached to the command of Gen. William Loring, in West Virginia. Loring made a campaign against the Federal Gen. Jacob Cox, of Ohio. We gave him battle at New River, Princeton, Giles' Court House, Fayette, Gauley and Cannelton. The night following the day after the fight at Cannelton, I was lying down resting. I saw a man coming towards me dressed in citizens clothes. He said he wanted to find a Confederate soldier to whom he could surrender.

"Are you a soldier in citizens' clothes?"

"No," was the answer; "I am a member of the Ohio State Senate, and have been sent by that body to present a sword to General Crook, which has been voted to him by the Legislature. At the battle of Cannelton to-day continued the Buckeye statesman, 'I got lost from my people; am in a strange country, and want to surrender the sword and return home. I do not want to be taken as a prisoner, and sent to Libby prison, at Richmond."

"I told him we did not want citizens' clothes,"

"Now," said he, "if you will follow me I will give you a sword, and hope you will allow me to depart for Ohio."

"I followed him to the woods, where he drew from under some brush a long case. He took it to the campfire and opened it, and took out the sword. Most beautiful sword, General! I have rested upon it. It cost the State of Ohio \$1,000. I told him that I would take him to General Loring's headquarters, who was in command. He was very nervous, and said the General would hold him as prisoner, and send him to Richmond to board a short time at Libby. I pledged him my word as a soldier on my way to the General's headquarters that I would do my best to get him released; that we did not have food enough to feed soldiers prisoners much less citizens. He willingly delivered the sword to the General, who told me to turn him loose. I mounted him on a captured horse, passed him over to the Confederate lines, and told him to follow the road, and he would soon catch up with General Cox's army. He thanked me most profusely and rode away."

A few days afterwards I visited Loring's headquarters at